Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. and Britain

Nippon Times

100,000,000 Japanese Will Establish a New Order for 1,000,000,000 Asiatics

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FOE FEAR-STRICKEN BY DARING ACTIONS OF OUR DESTROYERS

Spirited Forays Made on Enemy Vessels in Past Three Months Described

EXPERT AT NIGHT ATTACKS

War in Solomons Becomes Intensely Grim—Japanese Navy Ever Vigilant

In the Solomons area around Rendova Island since the enemy commenced their positive counter-offensive on June 30, the Japanese destroyer squadron operating in that area sank, up to October 6, six cruisers, four destroyers, one warship of an unknown type and a special service ship and damaged and set one cruiser on fire, according to Domei.

By carrying out night-attacks for which it is renowned, the destroyer squadron on July 4 in Kula Gulf sank a B-class cruiser of the Santa Fe type and another warship of an unknown type. On the night of July 5 in the same waters it sank a B-class cruiser of the Helena type, a B-class cruiser of an unknown type and a special service ship. Off Kulambangra, on July 12, it sank two cruisers and set another ablaze. On October 6 it sank one cruiser and three destroyers.

Since the Americans took to a determined counter-offensive in the Solomons area on June 30, the fighting in these waters turned into a war of attrition and assumed intense grimness. Against overwhelming odds the Imperial land and sea forces, supported by their air arms, have obtained splendid results as shown in Imperial Headquarters communiques.

In mid-September, the Japanese military and naval garrison forces on New Georgia, Arundell and Woodford Islands shifted and gathered on Kulambangra and there exchanged furious gunfire with the enemy, during which they inflicted severe damage to the enemy forces in Kula Gulf, northern Arundell and Woodford.

By early October, our forces were able to move to rear bases without any enemy obstruction. Our war vessels and warplanes in this area were engaged in battle after battle with the enemy and obtained the results announced in the Imperial Headquarters communique of **October 9.**

On the night of October 6, a destroyer squadron that went to cover the movement of the land forces encountered three enemy cruisers and sank one. A destroyer that was steaming at the end of the Japanese formation suddenly turned upon the enemy cruiser that was aft and torpedoed it at extremely close quarters. The enemy cruiser went down instantly but the destroyer also sank.

A destroyer flotilla that followed the squadron encountered three enemy destroyers as it thrust into the western waters of Vella Lavella and after a thirty-minute exchange of fire at close quarters sent down all three cruisers by means of torpedoes.

SWEDES GRAB U.S. AIRMEN

3 American Bombers Make Forced Landings in Sweden

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 9.—Three United States bomber planes violated the neutrality of Sweden Saturday when they made forced landings in several districts after crossing the border line, the Swedish General Staff Headquarters announced today.

It was also reported that the crew members of the American bombers, numbering 30, were taken into custody by the authorities.

Colombian Cabinet Resigns

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 9.—The Colombian Cabinet is reported to have resigned in a body yesterday, taking responsibility for the recent strike in Caldas, according to a Bogota dispatch.

Doctors, Nurses Lacking

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—Due to the increasing demand for doctors and nurses by the armed forces, U.S. public health officials requested the American public to take special care of their health.

690 Enemy Warships Lost Since Start of Asia War

A grand total of 690 enemy warships have been sunk or damaged by the Japanese Navy since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, according to the data compiled by Yomiuri on the basis of the communiques of the Imperial Headquarters.

The enemy lost up to October 6 some 70 cruisers sunk and 35 others wrecked; and 75 destroyers sunk and 39 others wrecked.

The aggregate totals are tabulated below:

	Enemy Losses			Our Losses		
	Sunk	Wrecked	Total	Sunk	Damaged	Total
Battleships	13	11	24	1	1	2
Aircraft-Carriers	11	4	15	3	2	5
Cruisers	70	35	105	3	4	7
Destroyers	75	39	114	22	12	34
Unknown Types	2	5	7	0	0	0
Special Service Ships	5	2	7	2	1	3
Submarines ..	147	62	209	11	5	16
Gunboats	8	6	14	0	0	0
Minelayers	5	2	7	1	0	1
Minesweepers .	7	1	8	6	1	7
Torpedo-Boats .	42	16	58	0	0	0
Submarine-Chasers	0	1	1	0	0	0
Landing Vessels	44*	16*	60*	4	4	8
Other Smaller Vessels	24	25	49	6	1	7
Converted Boats	3	2	5	2	4	6
Tug-Boats	3	4	7	0	0	0

Total Sunk or Damaged More Than 690 — Total Losses 96

Note: * (or more)

KNOX LAYING STRESS ON PACIFIC WARFARE

Discussed Setting Up of Anti-Axis Naval Headquarters With British Heads

Two of the most important items American Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox discussed with British leaders in London were those concerning the establishment of a supreme naval anti-Axis headquarters in the Pacific and the maintenance in the Pacific of about 20 aircraft carriers through joint Anglo-American action, according to Domei. Foreign reports state that unanimous agreement was reached in these points.

The establishment of the supreme naval anti-Axis headquarters in the Pacific is intended to keep pace with the formation of the operational area of Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters in the Indian Ocean, and Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander of the American Pacific fleet, it is believed, will be appointed as the chief. Twenty aircraft carriers in the Pacific will mean some British vessels will have to be brought into the Pacific. At this time, when the anti-Axis navy has surplus naval power in the Mediterranean resulting from the capitulation of the Italian fleet, this too is possible.

What, however, should be noted, is not that the enemy's strength will be increased through joint Anglo-American action, but that even without British cooperation, America has already been steadily recovering from the blows suffered during the early stages of the war and has completed, in considerable part, the overhauling of its mobile ocean force. For example, on August 31, Rear-Admiral John McCain, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, boastingly declared that aircraft carriers were the vanguard of powerful American mobile naval units and that all preparations had been completed for a new offensive against Japan.

Whether or not McCain's words were typical American propaganda will be proved only through future operations. The September 1 raid on Minamitorishima, the September 18 and 19 raids on the Gilbert Islands, and the October 6 and 7 raids on Otorishima carried out by mobile American naval units indicate that the American navy's Western Pacific drive has started through air attacks. Today, every point on the fronts surrounding Japan, the Solomons and New Guinea in the South Pacific, the Indian Ocean, Burma, and the Aleutians in the north, is a decisive battlefield.

Stress is laid, in the American navy's recent preparations, on the quick increase of a huge air force and rapid mass-production of subsidiary warships and transports. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the following aircraft carriers have been built:

Standard aircraft carriers: Essex, Lexington II, Yorktown II, Bunker Hill, Intrepid.

Originally designed as cruisers but changed into aircraft carriers: Independence, Princetown, Bellwood, Quepence, Monterey, Cabot, San Juacinto.

U.S. SOLONS STRESS FIGHTING IN PACIFIC

Demand Recall of All U.S. Soldiers Unless Reinforcements Are Sent

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 9.—Unless reinforcements are sent to the Southwest Pacific, America must recall all its officers and men, declared Albert Chandler in a press interview after the hearings at the secret session of the Senate, reports U.P. correspondents from Washington.

At the secret session, Chandler and four other Senators made scathing charges against the selfish conduct of the British. It was pointed out that the Government-General of India refused to send out workers to develop the rubber trees in Ceylon when the anti-Axis is faced with a rubber shortage. Chandler was particularly vehement in his denunciations of Britain when he stated that the British are reluctant to start a counter-offensive against Burma because they fear that Chungking might thereby grow more powerful.

The Senators also laid stress on the need of placing greater emphasis on the Pacific front, at the Senate secret session. They stated:

1. The anti-Axis forces must attach greater importance to the war in the Pacific. The anti-Axis forces both in the Southwestern Pacific, and in Chungking and India are not powerful enough to fulfil the heavy duties imposed upon them.

2. The Washington authorities as a whole, are underestimating Japan's industrial strength relative to the production of military aircraft, ships and other war materials.

3. Ceylon grows many rubber trees but there is no available labor for the production of rubber. In spite of this deplorable situation, the Government-General of India would not agree to the transportation of the required workers to the island. Thus, the anti-Axis nations, on account of the conservative policy of the Government-General, is losing 50,000 tons of rubber every year.

4. The United States must secure more air bases in Europe, Africa and the Asiatic Continent and establish its control over air bases in other regions for commercial and military expansion.

It seems that severe criticism was voiced by all Senators who were present at the secret session against Britain relative to its policy for the prosecution of the war. Chandler is reported to have stated as follows in a press interview following the session:

"Any attempt of the anti-Axis nations to land on the European Continent would culminate in catastrophe though the German army is now on the defensive. The Japanese Forces in the air, on sea, and land, are very strong. Japan is indeed the most powerful enemy the American forces have ever encountered.

"Japan has an immense supply of labor, comprising several million workers at least. The only thing

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29 FOE'S WARSHIPS SUNK IN OPERATIONS OFF VELLA LAVELLA

American Troops Forced to Make Huge Sacrifices for Trivial Gains

AUGUST 15 TO OCTOBER 6

Japanese Successes Achieved In Face of Overwhelming Odds

The total number of United States warships sunk in the Vella Lavella area between August 15, when the enemy effected a landing on the island, and October 6, the date of the latest achievement of the Japanese in those waters, is put by Domei at 29 vessels, including two large-sized cruisers, one light cruiser, four large-sized destroyers, two destroyers, three torpedo-boats, two tug boats and 15 landing barges.

In the same period, four large-sized transports, three medium-sized ones and two smaller ones were sunk, while seven large-sized and four medium-sized transports were wrecked.

The enemy warships wrecked were two large-sized cruisers, two large-sized destroyers, five destroyers and one tug boat.

Besides the foregoing, 69 planes were shot down.

The Japanese losses for the entire period are 33 planes self-blasted or not yet returned and one destroyer.

Despite the fact that the Americans suffered severe damage in the initial stage of the landing operations in men, aircraft, warships, transports and equipment due to the furious onslaught of the Japanese, they quickly secured replacements and have energetically sought to strengthen their fighting power by means of convoys sent out regardless of sacrifice.

These reinforcements and fresh supplies became good meat for the Japanese axe and they were pounded by our naval aircraft and by our destroyer squadrons. While maintaining vigorous patrol over the enemy commissary line, our air force carried out terrific attacks on the enemy landing ground and defense positions. When our land and sea defense forces at Kulambangra shifted their positions to rear bases after dealing much damage to the enemy, a destroyer squadron thrust deep into the midst of the enemy fleet and obtained outstanding results.

The results listed above were secured in the face of the overwhelming superiority enjoyed by the enemy in number and volume and had been made possible by the self-sacrificing activities of dauntless attack-planes, scouting planes searching the seas, rough or calm, for enemy ships and destroyer squadrons operating through the network of enemy patrol and bomber planes.

JAVANESE PEOPLE TO FEND ISLANDS

Formation of Volunteer Corps Welcomed

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 9.—"The establishment of the Javanese Volunteer Defense Corps is the first step toward forging Indonesia into a strong nation capable of safeguarding its borders with its own power," declared Ir Soekarno, an Indonesian leader in a radio broadcast October 7.

Emphasizing that the aims of the current war are to give the Orient back to the Orientals and to create a New Asia for the Asiatics, Soekarno pointed out that the present war affords the Indonesians a golden opportunity to regain the true Oriental spirit. He said, "Like other Asiatics, the Indonesians are pledged to live or die together with Japan."

He declared that the dawn of a United Asia is approaching but that the co-prosperity of the various nations cannot be attained without the spirit of willing sacrifice motivating the peoples of those nations. He urged the Indonesians to be prepared to "do away with the attitude of remaining mere spectators of the current war and to join in the fight in order to defeat the Anglo-Americans."

WANG MAKES VOW TO STICK TO IDEALS OF CHINA'S FOUNDER

Exhorts Nation to Greater War Efforts on Double Tenth Anniversary

REAFFIRMS VICTORY AIM

President Says Future Is Assured With Abolition of Unequal Treaties

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, October 9.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China at Nanking, availing himself of the occasion of China's Double Tenth Anniversary which fell on Sunday, revealed his unflinching determination to live up to the ideal adhered to by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic, by further leading his countrymen toward a thorough understanding of the intrinsic meaning of the War of Greater East Asia. His statement entitled, "The Progress of the National Revolution and its Intrinsic Ideal," which was published on Saturday, follows:

"This is the year in which the unequal treaties relegating China to a minor status were finally repealed. For this reason the Double Tenth Anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic will bring great joy to the people of China and will further encourage and inspire them. The War of Greater East Asia should be prosecuted to attain final victory, and China entertains no aim other than to exert its utmost efforts to carry on the war against America and Britain. The security and independence of China can be fully realized only when the current war terminates in our success.

"Thirty-two years ago on August 19, Chinese youths in Wuhan and Chiyi joined the revolution with burning enthusiasm. Thus, in no time the revolution spread throughout the country, attesting to the awakening of national consciousness among the Chinese.

"At that time the slogan, 'Hans do not fight Hans,' was popular among Chinese civilian and military circles. This slogan played a vital role in uniting all the Chinese in one spirit.

"At present China upholds the slogan, 'Asiatics do not fight Asiatics.' The same idea has pervaded Greater East Asia, and all the Asiatic peoples have been awakened to their racial consciousness. The total liberation of the Chinese must be realized through the ousting of Anglo-American imperialism. China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia brought about the abolition of unequal treaties, and the promise of a rosy future for China.

"On the occasion of this anniversary, Chinese people must bolster their resolve to realize unity among the Asiatics and to attain co-prosperity in Greater East Asia. The rejuvenation of China and its people depends on the successful consummation of the War."

REICH SHOOTS DOWN 30 ENEMY AIRCRAFT

German Defense Network Is Tight

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—The Germans defending the northern coast of their country yesterday afternoon shot down 30 enemy planes, most of which were four-motored bombers, so far as is known, according to the statement of the military authorities here.

A large formation of American bombers escorted by fighters appeared over the northern coast of Germany. German fighters, anti-aircraft battery and naval artillery went into action at once and played havoc with the raiders.

Further inquiries are expected to show the number of enemy planes shot down to be even larger.

U.S. Navy Changes Its Mind

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 8.—The U.S. Navy Department announced yesterday that it had decided to switch the construction of some of the escort destroyers to landing barges, according to reports from Washington.

Violate Swiss Territory

Domei

ZURICH, October 9.—The anti-Axis aerial force trespassed over Switzerland last night and the air raid siren was sounded at 11:15 p.m. the same night in Berne and Geneva.

THEIN MAUNG ARRIVES IN CAPITAL ON SUNDAY ON MISSION OF THANKS

Closer Japan-Burma Ties Aimed by Dr. Thein Maung

Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador on a Special Mission, is expected to do a great deal toward forging closer ties between his country and Japan.

He is one of those rare statesmen whose intellectual acumen and foresight mark them out for responsible careers. Even as early as his college days, he had already visualized the coming of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. His pictorial career is a record of steady, unwavering efforts to bring about the early creation of the new order.

Born on January 2, 1891 at Paungde, Prome District in Burma, he received his first education at the Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School, Paungde, from which he graduated with honors. He was then transferred to the Government High School in Rangoon where he studied for two years and when his father moved to Moulmein, he too left for St. Patrick High School located in the same city. Here he passed the Calcutta Entrance Examination and won a scholarship. He entered Rangoon College in 1909 and obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1913.

During his stay in Rangoon College, he was treasurer of the "Rangoon College Buddhist Association" and was a regular correspondent to the local newspapers of those days. It was during his stay here that Maulana Md. Ali, that famous Indian leader published his article "Pan Asiatic Federation" in which he visualized the freedom of the Asiatic races and the fight for freedom of the subject countries of Asia.

Dr. Thein Maung was then an enthusiastic supporter of Maulana Md. Ali and all his contemporaries in Rangoon College then thought that he was mad as the "Pan Asiatic Federation" then appeared as an absurdity.

After he had taken his B.A. degree, he proceeded to Calcutta and entered the Medical College at Calcutta. During his stay there he founded the "Burma House" where the Burmese students formed a club for boarding, lodging and study. He was then the only Burmese member

of the Industrial Club in Calcutta and made acquaintances with many of the Indian leaders. He obtained the diploma of M.M.F., Bengal. He was Assistant Secretary of the Maha Bodhi Society and worked hard for the restoration of the Maha Bodhi Tree and Temple, now under the management of a Hindu Mahant, to the Buddhists of Nippon, Thailand, Burma, India and Ceylon.

He was elected a member of the

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Envoy to Be Accorded Honors of State Guest

TO TIGHTEN TIES

Will Pay Respects at Imperial Palace Monday—All Burma Grateful for Aid

On a special mission to render the thanks of the Burmese nation to Japan for the aid it gave that country in regaining its independence, Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador on a Special Mission, arrived in Tokyo at 4:40 p.m. Sunday.

During his sojourn in this country, Dr. Thein Maung will be accorded the honors of a State guest by the Japanese Government. Especially on Tuesday the flags of Burma and Japan will be hoisted by way of expressing welcome to the Ambassador from distant shores.

Since Burma became an independent and sovereign nation on August 1 as a powerful link in the chain of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere nations under the able leadership of Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister, it has shown energy and initiative in strengthening its internal structure so as to fulfil the responsibilities devolving upon it from its independent status.

In order to thank Japan for the help it accorded Burma, the Burmese Government appointed Dr. Thein Maung, former Minister of Finance, an Ambassador on a Special Mission, and dispatched him to Japan. Dr. Maung arrived in Tokyo Sunday at the head of a party.

Ambassador Maung is scheduled to enter his name in the Visitors' Book at the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. Monday and to pay his respects at the Omiya Palace and the mansions of Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes of the Blood. At 2 p.m. he will visit the Meiji Shrine and at 3 p.m. the Yasukuni Shrine.

His appointments for Tuesday are with Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at 12:20 p.m., Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at 2 p.m. after luncheon at the Foreign Minister's official residence sponsored by the Foreign Minister and Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of Naval General Staff at 2:30 p.m., Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira at 3 p.m., War Minister General Tojo and Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Chief of Army General Staff, at 3:30 p.m., Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki at 4:20 p.m. At 6 p.m. he will be guest at a welcome dinner given by the Prime Minister at his official residence.

Wednesday at 9 a.m., Dr. Thein Maung will broadcast and at 10:30 a.m. hold a press conference. At 4 p.m. he will receive many Japanese notables at tea at the Greater East Asia Guests' Hall and attend the welcome dinner given in his honor at the Burma Association at 6:30 p.m.

His special mission in Tokyo is expected to end in three days but it is generally believed that he will stay on as the first Burmese Ambassador to Japan.

The Board of Information's announcement made at 5 p.m. Sunday follows:

"Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador on a Special Mission, arrived Sunday in Tokyo in order to express the thanks of the Burmese nation to Japan for its aid in winning independence."

FILIPINOS PREPARING FREEDOM FESTIVALS

Jubilant Activity Seen Throughout Isles as Independence Day Approaches

Domei

MANILA, October 7.—Following the announcement issued today stating that October 14 has been definitely decided as the day of Philippine independence, added impetus has been given to the already mounting enthusiasm of the people who are preparing to celebrate the epochal event.

When announced over the radio, people cheered spontaneously and the report spread like wildfire. The busy Escolta was a scene of great excitement as men and women were heard saying, "I guessed the date right." One old man, who was obviously a war veteran, was seen stopping a Japanese passing by and saying: "Thank you, thank you. I never thought that I would ever see this day come, but it will be here in less than a week."

Meanwhile, upon receipt of the news of the actual date of independence, various Independence Celebration Committees speeded up their preparations not only in Manila but also in the provinces as well.

In Guagua, more than 8,000 persons will participate in a torch parade scheduled to be held in the town of Floridablanca while bells as well as sirens will be sounded to announce the glorious event.

Reports from Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, state that J. U. S. Bautista and his committee of provincial officials are busy preparing a two-day celebration program which will include parades, band concerts, floats, lantern processions, athletic contests as well as a beauty contest to select a "Miss Independence," to reign over the festivities of Santa Cruz.

Reports from Malolos, Bulacan and Naga Camarinessur disclose that the entire populace is working feverishly with their respective leaders to make their celebration the best in the Philippines. At the same time, in Manila, the Calocan district is preparing for a three-day celebration, including a mass rally, featuring stage-shows, lantern displays and various athletic meets.

PRAISE GIVEN NIPPON FOR RESTORING FLAG

Tribune Writer Says P.I. Emblem Symbolizes Fight for Independence

Domei

MANILA, October 6.—Asserting that the Philippine flag is the symbol of the Filipinos' struggle for freedom, Armando J. Malay, editorial writer of the Tribune declared, "the flag has been restored to the Filipinos by the great Empire of Japan."

"Japan understands that an independent nation needs a flag that can take its place among those of other nations. More than that, Japan understands that to restore the Philippine flag in its original design is to give back to the Filipinos something which has grown dear through pains and sacrifices," he said.

"Japan could have altered the Philippine emblem radically if only to show to the world that she could change the individuality of the Filipinos," Malay pointed out adding, "but significantly she chose not to do so out of respect for the symbolism of our flag in history. For our flag has a history that is as glorious as it is valiant."

Has Seen 3 Wars

"The Philippine flag that has seen three wars has its origin in the Katipunan, secret society organized by Andres Bonifacio and others." he continued.

"The first Philippine flag recorded in history consisted of a red rectangular field made of bright red cloth called Kundiman in the center of which was a white letter 'K' in an ancient Malayan script which stood for Katipunan. At the same time another flag made its appearance consisting of the red rectangular kundiman in the center of which were the three letters "K" in a romanized script.

"The letters were either placed horizontally or placed in three corners to form an equilateral triangle. The Katipunan flag was unfurled for the first time on August 26, 1896 when Bonifacio and his men, determined to wrest the Philippines from the Spaniards, raised the first cry at Balintawak. In an ensuing bloody battle the Katipunan standard was carried in the thick of fight.

"Following the proclamation of

(Continued on Page 2)

JAVA HEALTH MOVE BEGINS

Pembangoen Halls 3-Day Campaign As Significant

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 9.—Welcoming the three-day nationwide health campaign which began today, the journal Pembangoen editorially emphasized the significance of the drive.

The paper remarked that "it is not easy to successfully implant medical knowledge in the common people at present because of the policy of the former Dutch regime.

The fallacious ideas regarding illnesses are also incompatible with the Islam creed which urges close collaboration between religious leaders and medical experts in order to eradicate the misbeliefs of the people.

QUEZON IS TRAITOR, P.I. PAPER ASSERTS

Taliba Says He Is Plotting to Jeopardize Freedom, Happiness of Filipinos

Domei

MANILA, October 9.—Scoring Manuel Quezon as a "malicious malcontent who is plotting high treason against the honor and interests of the Philippines and the Filipino people," the paper Taliba said that the Filipinos are enraged by the formation recently in the United States of the so-called "post-war planning board of the Philippines" with Quezon as chairman.

The Taliba declared that the organization is supposed to draft the scheduled reorientation of the Philippines in anticipation of its recapture by America in the future.

"This is definite and indisputable proof of Quezon's treacherous ambition to invade the independent Philippines with the aid of the American armed forces to once again place the archipelago under American domination so that he may occupy once more the position of president," the paper added.

Continuing, the paper scornfully pointed out that "this man who now indulges in vain dreams of being restored as the leader of the Philippines is the same person who fled from the islands and abandoned grave responsibilities when the country was confronted with the greatest crisis in its history.

"He is the same man who in his time insisted on being regarded as the first man among the people and yet he deliberately skipped his duty and responsibilities at the time of emergency and deserted 100,000 Filipino officers and men in the battlefield of Bataan and betrayed the rest of the 18,000,000 Filipinos when they most needed encouragement and guidance."

Describing Quezon's invasion plot and post-war program as "mere pretentious illusions which can never be realized," the Taliba emphasized that the "Filipinos may be obliged to prosecute Quezon not only as an irresponsible chief executive who abandoned his post, but also as a malicious malcontent who is planning intrigues and is conspiring with the enemy to jeopardize the welfare and the new-found happiness of the Filipino people."

Japan-Burma Ties To Be Strengthened

(Continued From Page 1)

Burma Legislative Council three times and was the Chief Whip of the Nationalist Party which was the opposition party of the then Government in the Legislative Council.

He proceeded to England twice as a member of the delegation to the Round Table Conference. He then visited the Irish Free State, Germany and other European countries.

In 1934, he was elected a member of Indian Legislative Assembly where he introduced a bill for the restoration of the Maha Bodhi Temple and Tree to the Buddhists.

After the separation of Burma from India, he was elected member of the House of Representatives, Burma. He then became Minister of Commerce and Industry. After his successful career as a Minister, he came to Japan and stayed here for two months. He became a patron of the Japan-Burma Association.

He is one of the founders and an active member of the "Freedom Bloc."

Founded Chamber of Commerce

Besides the Legislative activities mentioned above, he was one of the founders and acted as Honorary Secretary of the Burmese Chamber of Commerce. He was also a Commissioner of the Port of Rangoon and Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust for five years—the only Burman who had held such a post. He was also a Trustee of the Rangoon Development Trust.

He was one of the founders of the Council of National Education and was Superintendent of the Myoma National Boys' High School, Rangoon.

He was one of the founders of New Burma—the only newspaper published in English, owned and managed by the Burmese. Later he became the sole proprietor of the paper and was the first to advocate the independence of Burma. For writing against the British Government, the paper forfeited its securities frequently.

Dr. Thein Maung is fond of sports and played football and tennis. Lately he has taken up golf and was often seen playing alone in his garden in Maymyo.

Reserved in manners, retiring in habit and fond of solitude, Dr. Thein Maung's house is situated in the suburb of Rangoon and is named "Cuboken."

After the British retreat from Burma, he became Vice-President of the Civil Defense Association, Maymyo, and a member of the Burma Independence Preparatory Committee and Minister of Finance. Some time ago he visited Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government and was decorated with the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

The Past Week in Review

Our Forces Trap 30,000 Enemy Troops in C. China

A new campaign has been launched in the area southwest of Lake Taihu by the Japanese Army in Central China, it was announced in a communique issued by the same Army on October 2.

The object of the campaign is to crush the enemy force of about 30,000 strong, commanded by Ling Hsin, that is infesting the area in the lower reaches of the Yangtze.

Swiftly reducing the first-line positions near Ihsing, Wukang and Icheng, in the Five Lakes area, the Japanese closed in on Kwangteh and occupied it on October 2.

Close on the heels of the occupation of the enemy base of Kwangteh advance Japanese Forces also captured the Kwangteh airfield. The enemy were exerting frantic efforts to repair the airfield which was put out of commission by repeated and intensive bombings of the Japanese. Thus, the enemy's plan to use it as a base to air raid Japan has been completely frustrated.

Independence of P.I. To Be Realized Oct. 14

President-Elect Jose P. Laurel, in his capacity as chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, announced on October 7 that the Philippine Islands will become an independent State as from October 14.

The text of announcement follows: "All necessary steps to prepare the Philippines for independence having been taken, it is hereby announced that the proclamation will be read on October 14, 1943. I ask all the Filipino people to await the advent of the glorious day with joy and trepidation—a day which will see the full realization of our dreams and ambitions. Signed Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for Philippine Independence."

After the announcement, President-Elect Laurel issued a verbal statement declaring that in less than a week the new Republic of the Philippines will become a member of the family of nations for the first time in history. He said, "It marks the realization of the age-old aspirations of all Filipinos. The martyrs who gave their lives for Philippine Independence have not died in vain."

Murata Chosen Ambassador

Shozo Murata, Advisor to the Military Administration of the Philippines, was appointed Ambassador on October 5. The ceremony of investiture was held in the Imperial Palace on the same day with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo also present at the ceremony.

The appointment of Shozo Murata to the post of the first Japanese Envoy Plenipotentiary to the future Republic of the Philippines, has been loudly acclaimed in Manila as another manifestation of Japan's benevolent interest in the Filipino people.

Government officials and the people alike hailed the happy choice of Mr. Murata, who, during almost one year in the Philippines, made numerous friends among the Filipino people.

Filipinos especially welcomed the appointment of Mr. Murata not only because of his deep friendship and love for Filipinos but for his wide knowledge and understanding of the people and conditions of the Philippines. They say that "He is the ideal man for the post."

Two Ministries Created To Bolster Structure

The establishment of a Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and a Ministry of Transportation and Communications was formally decided on at the extraordinary Cabinet meeting held on October 2.

The new Ministries are expected to be opened on November 1, after the necessary formalities have been complied with by the Government.

The new measure aims to ensure the supply of foodstuffs and other vital necessities of life and to bring unity to land and marine traffic through a simplified but vigorous structure.

With the establishment of the new Ministries, the present Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Communications will be abolished.

The latest measure completes the abolition and amalgamation of Ministries.

Java to Establish Defense Army

In response to the ardent desire of the 50,000,000 people of Java, the Japanese Military Administration, on October 3, issued an order instituting a Java Defense Volunteer Army system to be placed under the supervision of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java.

T' new system will assure a strengthened decisive war defense structure in Java along with the Japanese Forces in the Island.

Health, a strong will and organizing ability are the principle requisites demanded of those desiring to enlist as officers in the Java Defense Volunteer Army. There is no stipulation regarding academic career or age, although the age of 30 is preferred in the case of Lieutenantship and Sub-Lieutenantship.

In the case of rank and file, men of specially strong health under the age of 25 are required.

Malai Inhabitants to Take Part in Administration

Concrete shape was given to plans which had been under consideration by the Supervisory Office of the Japanese Military Administration in Malai to allow the native inhabitants the right of participation in the conduct of political affairs, when the "Outline Regulations Concerning the Enforcement of the Native Inhabitants' Participation in the Political Administration" were made public on October 2.

The purpose set forth in this Outline is to offer opportunities to the 5,000,000 native inhabitants of Malai to convey their wishes to the higher authorities and directly participate in the handling of administrative affairs. On the basis of this Outline, concrete measures are to be decided by the different States and cities.

Thus, an epochal step in the history of Malai has come to be realized.

Work of Freedom Satisfies Bose

Subhas Chandra Bose, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, declared that he is satisfied with the progress made so far toward the goal of "total mobilization," in a statement issued on the results of his recent tour of Northern Thailand and Burma. He added that he is particularly delighted to find the morale of the Indian soldiers high everywhere, and their spirits going up.

Commenting on the work of the Indian Independence League branches in the areas he visited, Mr. Bose said, "Everywhere I went, I found unbounded enthusiasm among my countrymen, and both men and women are coming forward to volunteer for the army in large numbers while large sums of money are constantly pouring in."

He reiterated the warning that "a long and hard struggle would end only when the last Britisher is wiped out of India as in the case of Burma."

Germans Land On Coo and Leros Isles

German formations, in daring attacks during the morning hours on October 3, captured all important military installations on the Island of Coo in the Dodecanese Group.

The British forces, which sometime ago occupied the island, situated northwest of Rhodes, were caught completely by surprise and suffered considerable losses at the hands of the Germans. More than 200 were taken prisoners while a part of the enemy forces fled into the mountain areas in the interior of the island.

On October 5, strong German air formations successfully raided Portolago Harbor on Leros Island in the Dodecanese Group, and sank one floating dock, two small ships, blew up munition depots and razed three anti-aircraft batteries.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Ankara that German forces have occupied Leros Island and also landed on Samos Island where fighting is now going on with the British troops and Badoglio forces.

Big Riot Predicted In Bengal Province

Predicting a major uprising against the British on the part of the 47,000,000 people in Bengal Province, India, who are now suffering the worst famine in history, the Taliba, a Manila paper, declared that the food situation in India must be solved before any plans can be laid with a fairly reasonable prospect of success for a major Anglo-American operation.

Any anti-Axis action in India must necessarily depend on hunger-stricken Indian for its supplies, the Taliba added.

Meanwhile, the Daily Herald, describing the shocking food crisis in Calcutta writes that fainted people are omnipresent in the streets of Calcutta and that ambulances are busy picking up these people who fill the hospitals to overflowing.

New U.S. Tax Boost Bill Rouses Protest Blast

A storm of protest swept through Capitol Hill at Washington, not 24 hours after Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. asked Congress to provide an additional $10,500,000,000 yearly in wartime taxes on October 4.

According to latest Washington dispatches reaching neutral sources, Congress gave the long-awaited recommendations by Morgenthau the coldest reception of any revenue program in the past decade. It is understood that the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives bitterly assailed every major feature program during formal hearings on the first day.

With the Committee members flatly opposed, it is expected that the bill will never reach the House floor for Congressional deliberation.

It is reported that the criticism of the program, which Morgenthau said has been given approval by President Roosevelt, is being spearheaded by Republicans, but this news is unconfirmed.

U.S. Solons Stress Fighting in Pacific

(Continued From Page 1)

Japan wants is enough time to develop the resources of the Southern Regions.

"Many Americans say that it would be advisable to acquire more air bases for the purpose of air raiding Japan Proper. However, I think that it is more important for the American forces to strengthen the few air bases they have in China.

"Britain is reluctant to commence a major counter-offensive against Burma, because it is afraid that Chungking might grow powerful. General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief in the Southwest Pacific, is planning a counter-offensive in the Pacific. But, like Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the 14th Air Squadron in China, he has only a scanty supply of arms and munitions.

"The United States army has only two ways to follow. It must either reinforce its forces in the Pacific area or withdraw them before it becomes too late. In short, America must recall its officers and men from the Pacific zone unless it can send them the necessary reinforcements.

On the East Front

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—As a result of the Germans and Rumanians withdrawing from the Taman Peninsula, the eight-month campaign on the Kuban bridgehead has come to an end. According to the German military authorities, the Soviets in the course of this campaign sustained severe damage to 21 of their infantry divisions and powerful tank units.

In withdrawing from the Taman area, the Germans frustrated the Soviet attempts to break through their lines and repulsed their flanking attacks, finally suceeding in completing their withdrawal from Taman to the Criimean Peninsula.

Java Develops Rice Fields

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 9.—Two thousand and one hundred hectares of forest land in the vicinity of Soekaboemi were converted into rice fields recently and the newly created village there was named Yamada. Meanwhile, it is reported from Tasikmalaja that the improvement and extension of the irrigation system by the prefectural authorities has enabled the further irrigation of 400 hectares of rice fields.

HIGH QUALITY PENTINITE FOUND IN MANCHOUKUO

Important in Manufacture of Paint, Soap and Treatment For Hides, Rubber

Domei

HSINKING, October 7.—Pentinite of highest quality was recently discovered by Tsuneyoshi Umeki, member of the Continental Scientific Research Institute, in the outskirts of Hsinking.

According to Mr. Umeki, pentinite deposits were estimated to be over 3,000 tons with extremely high chemical contents of 60 per cent silicic acid, 10 per cent of alkali, and 30 per cent alum and calcium.

Considering the importance of the new discovery, the Manchurian Pentinite Production Association was established on October 3 under the presidency of Mr. Umeki with operations scheduled to start from October 20.

The new discovery is expected to bolster further Japan's fighting power as pentinite is indispensable in the manufacture of camouflage paint, for the treatment of hides and rubber as well as the manufacture of cosmetic soap and other vital goods.

PROPAGANDA BASED ON TRUTH STRESSED

Will Execute This Spirit of Righteousness, Avers Navy Press Section Chief

Shanghai Times

"It is my strong belief that the best propaganda is based on truth and justice and I therefore wish to carry out my duties in this spirit of righteousness and work for world peace, and I ask you to cooperate with me hand in hand and heart to heart as members of a propaganda fighting force. I also ask you for the kind cooperation which you have extended to my predecessor, Captain Shoichi Kamada," declared Captain Keizo Matsushima, newly-appointed Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, who was introduced to local correspondents at the press conference recently.

The newly appointed Navy Spokesman was introduced to the gathering by his predecessor, Captain Kamada, who is leaving for a new post in Japan and in taking leave from the local press, stated: "I have been transferred to a new post in the homeland and I have great pleasure in handing over my duties to my successor, Captain Keizo Matsushima.

"During the two years of my stay in Shanghai as Chief of the Navy Press Bureau of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, I have been known to you as the 'silent spokesman' and now that I shall become a plain naval officer, I shall remain silent to you, perhaps forever. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your always willing cooperation and introduce to you herewith Captain Keizo Matsushima."

Strategical Work

Captain Matsushima, in his address, stated that he had been in Shanghai on several previous occasions. But having recently been connected with strategical work, he asked the indulgence of the correspondents for not being very well acquainted with either propaganda work or world affairs. He added, however, that it was his intention to carry out his duties in the spirit of righteousness.

On behalf of the assembled correspondents, Mr. Messelier of the Journal de Shanghai thanked Captain Kamada for his cooperation and expressed the wishes of all those present for his success at his new post. He recalled past spokesmen of the Imperial Japanese Navy, Army and Embassy stationed in Shanghai and welcomed Captain Matsushima, assuring him of the goodwill of the newspapermen of Shanghai.

Honored at Party

The Municipal Publicity Bureau and Chinese newspapers in Shanghai were joint hosts at a dinner party at the Cathay Hotel recently in honor of Captain Keizo Matsushima and Captain Shoichi Kamada, the new and outgoing Chiefs of the Press Section of the Japanese China Seas Fleet.

Among those present were Feng Chieh, Vice-Director of the Department of Publicity of the Central Kuo-min Tang, Liang Hsiu-yu, Director of the Municipal Publicity Bureau, Hsu Li-chiu, Acting President of the Central China Daily News, and Yang Hui-lang, of the Central Press.

In a speech, Mr. Feng expressed his best wishes for the success of Captain Kamada in his new and more important post and voiced the hope that the new Chief of the Press Section would become China's most beloved friend.

Kamada Replies

Captain Kamada made an appropriate reply, in which he thanked the hosts and modestly said that during his two years of office he had done very little in the publicity field. He hoped that the Chinese authorities and newspapermen would render every assistance to Captain Matsushima.

Captain Matsushima, in a short speech, said that his first impression following his arrival here is that he would make Shanghai his second native place. He likewise expressed the hope that Chinese journalistic circles in Shanghai would cooperate with him.

Untrained Pilots Sent To Southwest Pacific Vex Enemy Command

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—**The United States War Department is receiving appeals from the fighting lines in the Southwestern Pacific for fully trained pilots, especially fighter and torpedo plane pilots, according to reports received here. One of the difficulties faced by the air commanders is the tendency for untrained American fliers to take on two or three Japanese fighters whenever they are encountered. It is reported that sometimes they get away with it but more often they are shot down by the Japanese. Hence the older officers are continually lecturing the youngsters on the prime importance of working in pairs or in fours.**

Praise Given Nippon For Restoring Flag

(Continued From Page 1)

martial law on August 30, 1896, revolutionary leaders adopted the sun of white with eight rays signifying eight revolutionary provinces: Manila, Bulacar, Pampanga, Nueva-ecija, Tarlac, Laguna, Cavite and Batangas. In the center of the sun a letter 'K' in an ancient Malayan script was retained as was the red rectangular field.

Undergoes a Change

"The flag underwent the next change on March 3, 1897, when two provincial councils of the Katipunan headed by Bonifacio and General Emilio Aguinaldo met at Naic Cavite to unite their efforts. At this assembly it was decided to replace the 'K' in the center of the white sun with the features of the mythological sun with two eyes, nose and mouth, the field remaining the same. This flag was the official standard of the Philippine Revolution until the pact of Baiknabato, when it was hauled down in accordance with the terms agreed by the Filipino revolutionaries and the Spanish authorities.

"The Philippine flag, as it is known today, came into existence after the Filipinos defeated the Spaniards in a number of engagements and a truce was signed culminating in the pact of Baiknabato by which General Aguinaldo and his companions were voluntarily exiled to Hongkong on December 30, 1897.

"Shortly after landing in Hongkong, General Aguinaldo was informed that the Spaniards had not carried out their part of the truce, with the result that the General organized a committee to renew the war. At one of the committee meetings General Aguinaldo named General Feliciano Joeson to design the Philippine flag and Mrs. Felipe Agoncillo to make it.

Brought by Aguinaldo

"In her patriotic task Mrs. Agoncillo was assisted by her daughters. The flag of Cuba, a country which was also struggling for emancipation, inspired the Philippine banner which consisted of two horizontal stripes of equal width one blue and the other red, a triangle with a five pointed star at each angle and the sun with the eight rays. This flag was brought to the Philippines by General Aguinaldo and officially unfurled at the proclamation of the Philippine Republic at Kawit Cavite on June 12, 1898.

"When the Philippines after enjoying independence for a pitifully short time fell under United States domination, the American flag was hoisted as the sovereign banner. Three years after the American regime passed an act prohibiting a display of Philippine flags, banners, emblems or devices in the Philippines manifesting rebellion or insurrection against the United States authorities.

"Today, with independence almost a reality, the 18,000,000 Filipinos are exceedingly proud and happy as their flag has been restored and reorganized as the symbol of a statehood."

SUCCESSIVE BLOWS 'PARALYZE' ENEMY

Azad Hind Remarks on Foe's Strange Silence

Domei

SHONAN, October 7.—The successive setbacks suffered by the anti-Axis in the Pacific and European war areas have caused a strange silence in enemy countries—a sepulchral silence—, the Azad Hind, an Indian daily here pointed out in its editorial entitled "Ballyhoo Bursts."

The Azad Hind's editorial said that the reason for this silence is the fact that German U-boats have appeared again in the Atlantic and are taking a heavy toll of Anglo-American shipping, as well as the misfiring of the enemy's military and diplomatic strategy.

Consequently, the paper continued, the leaders in enemy countries are hard put to dampen the spirits of the people who are harboring unjustified optimism and are pointing out the long and difficult road they still have to tread.

In pointing out the fact that the Anglo-American propagandists no longer talk of "victory just around the corner" or "the open roads to Tokyo and Berlin," the Azad Hind said that they are at present concerned with averting the doom that is awaiting them—a doom which nothing can stop.

"The world is on the eve of a new order based on liberty and justice for all nations. Anglo-American imperialism must perish to make room for that new order," the paper concluded.

Bogomolov in Algiers

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—Alexander Bogomolov, Soviet member of the French puppet Committee for National Liberation, arrived at Algiers Friday, it is reported. More Soviet diplomats are expected to arrive in Algiers soon.

25 British Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—The German air force counter-attacking a large British bomber formation which raided northwestern Germany, particularly Bremen and Hanover last night, downed 25 four-engined heavy bombers, according to reports reaching here at noon today.

39 Planes Bagged

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—On the occasion of the British air raids on Hanover last night 39 planes were shot down, it was announced by the British Air Ministry, according to dispatches from London.

BREMEN RAIDERS REPULSED

Heavy Damage Inflicted to Foe in Raiding Residential Areas

Domei

BERLIN, October 8.—German fighter planes inflicted heavy damage on anti-Axis aircraft that made a daylight attack on Bremen, located on the northern coast of Germany, today, German official quarters announced.

The enemy raiders, it was revealed, concentrated bombs on residential quarters, causing considerable damage to public "buildings and casualties among the citizens."

Nelson in Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, October 10.—Donald Nelson, Chief of the War Production Board, arrived at Moscow Saturday, it is reported from Teheran.

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Judgment on America

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA,
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section, The Imperial Headquarters

Chapter III
Section VIII

(1) Commencement of Earnest War Preparations

While frantically pushing forward the completion of the world's greatest armament, at the same time the United States forged ahead with its other war preparations. Part of these preparations took the form of armament expansion such as the substantiation and expansion of military, naval and air bases, and troop reinforcements.

Such military measures as were being carried out with the strengthening of the encirclement of Japan also must be considered as none other than war preparations against our country. In fact, the United States had already launched upon the advancement of war preparations in September 1940. Therefore, it was definitely committed to war even over a year before the actual outbreak of hostilities. The preparation began with te adoption of a policy consisting of the following:

1. Purchase and storing of such war-time necessities as tin and rubber.
2. The advancement of work of equipping warships and transports.
3. Repairing and putting into serice old-type destroyers and submarines.
4. Purchasing merchantmen for conversion into warships.
5. Purchasing and remodelling small-size transports.

Already in October, Secretary of State, Cordell Hull declared that the pressure against Japan could not be eased. The American authorities thus steadily drifted towards a war with Japan, although outwardly they preserved an attitude of quietly viewing the situation.

Formerly, the American attitude towards Japan could have been described as one of words-without-action. The attitude in regard to the Manchurian Affair is a good example of this. However, the situation changed suddenly. The fleet which had hitherto existed only in blueprints began to be an actuality, while in conjunction with the building of the fleet war preparations reached the stage where they could not be overlooked. The parallel use of threats and economic oppression against Japan became the American trend.

After the conclusion of the Axis Tripartite Alliance, the American attitude towards Japan changed to one of greater hostility. There were even some who declared that the oppression of Japan should be intensified and that they would not hesitate at war as long as the British Fleet remained afloat. A Japanese special duty warship was prohibited from entering Hawaii, and a plan was formulated for the use of Hongkong as a submarine base.

In answer to Japan's recognition of the Nanking Government, the United States dispatched an airplane unit to the Philippine Islands. With the speeding up of repair work on the majority of the ships in the fleet, a "fewer-words-and-more-action" attitude was ushered in.

From the beginning of 1941, the following war preparations were either actually started or planned for action:

1. Concentration of the United States Fleet in Hawaii.
2. Construction of an additional 51 destroyers.
3. Increase in the enrollment of students at West Point.
4. Expansion of the Marine Corps.
5. Strengthening of military power in the Far East.
6. Speeding up construction of the new Panama Canal (originally planned to take six years.
7. Transfer of part of the United States Fleet to the West Pacific and to Singapore, and retaining cruisers, destroyers and submarines at these places.

Pointing out the danger of Japan as an invader, on January 15 Cordell Hull brought about the passage of a $400,000,000 budget for the construction of small warships. The regular air route to Manila was extended to Singapore, and the Construction Bureau and the dockyards increased their working hours to 70 per week in order to speed up the building of warships. Warships and transports were equipped for protection against magnetic mines and loaded with an ample supply of ammunition, and docking facilities and anti-aircraft guns were increased. Thirty-six submarines, which had been moored, were put into service. The purchase of merchantmen reached the 70,000-ton mark, among which were 36 ships larger than the 10,000-ton class. The remodelling of small ships numbered 88.

On February 1, the American fleet was reorganized. With the independence of the Atlantic Fleet the war-time structure was firmly established under the leadership of the Commander of the United States Fleet, thus bringing into reality the centralization of command. This was a great step in the American war preparation and one that should be particularly noted.

The American Fleet was finally organized, with the principal object a decisive war with Japan, as follows:

The United States Fleet:
- Pacific Fleet (Admiral Kimmel)
- Atlantic Fleet (Admiral King)
- Asiatic Fleet (Admiral Hart)

Various fleets in foreign waters:
- European Units (European waters)
- Special Duty Units (Central and South American waters)

The organization of the Pacific and the Atlantic fleets was as follows:

Pacific Fleet:
- Fighting Units (Battleships, cruisers, destroyers, mine units)
- Scouting Units (Cruisers, aircraft, submarines)
- Submarine Units
- Base Units (Supply units, planes for miscellaneous duties)
- Marine Units attached to the fleet

Note: The aircraft for the fighting units was made up chiefly of a group airplanes and their carriers, and the group of cruisers for the scouting units was made up of heavy cruisers of the 10,000-ton class, while large-size airplanes composed the aircraft groups.

Atlantic Fleet:
- Battleship Fighting Units (Old-type battleship—3)
- Cruiser group (4)
- Destroyer group (30-40)
- Aircraft group
- Submarine group (About 20)

It will be clear from the foregoing that the Pacific Fleet was made overwhelmingly powerful, while the Atlantic Fleet was no more than a patrol unit of the former promoted to the standard of a fleet.

With regard to the reenforcement of forces, on April 15 a bill for the increase of personnel was passed by the Senate. According to this, the personnel of the navy in peace-time was fixed at 232,000 men, and marines at 46,400, while the maximum during war-time was fixed at 300,000 and 60,000 respectively.

The full personnel of the Navy was only 100,000 men in 1939. This was increased to 200,000 men in 1940, to 250,000 in June, 1941, and in July to almost 300,000. During the last World War, the total American forces did not reach the above figure even after 9 months of war.

The number of marines was to be increased to twice the usual strength, and it was clear that they were to be employed in landing operations of the expeditionary forces.

With the settlement of the Lend-Lease pact on March 11, 1941, the United States embarked upon the gradual extension of its aid to Britain. Although outwardly it displayed no action, it, never relaxed its economic oppression of Japan. It was the intention to alienate Japan from the Axis camp, thereby enabling America to turn to an offensive in the Atlantic Ocean while maintaining a defensive position in the Pacific. The anti-war faction gradually lost its influence, the fact that Congress began to give full support to the Government, and particularly to the firm attitude of the Navy, can be seen in the passage of the bill, without any opposition whatsoever for the fortification of Guam.

The opinion rapidly gained ground that should Japan advance against Malaya and the Dutch East Indies a war would be unavoidable. Even such a man as Joseph C. Grew openly declared that should Singapore be attacked, the United States should not hesitate to declare war on Japan.

From the middle of April, the traffic of the Japanese ships in and out of American harbors began to be watched and inspected with increasing strictness, and the supply of fuel to these ships was gradually restricted. And from the latter part of April, more than 2,000 troops began landing in Manila. This latter movement in itself was sufficient proof that the United States was preparing for a war against Japan.

In his fireside chat of May 17, President Roosevelt contended for the freedom of the seas, based on the traditional American national policy, while at the same time he reiterated the urgency of strengthening national defense in order to "protect democracy and to repulse any invasion of the Axis nations." He emphatically declared that the United States would not refuse to resort to arms should the occasion demand it. He also proclaimed the unbounded national emergency which included at the head of the list the substantiation of armaments and war preparations, followed by the maintenance of public stability, protection against the activities of spies, and the control of finance.

The following was the situation in May in the American preparation for war:

1. The battleship Washington, 35,000 tons, was put into service on May 15.
2. An addendum national defense budget for $3,319,000 was presented to Congress (mostly for the expansion of air power).
3. A superior passenger ship, the America, was purchased by the Navy for conversion into an aircraft carrier.

2. Underestimation of the Japanese National Strength

The American attitude towards Japan showed no trace of relaxing. Instead, Japan's every move was watched, and although underestimating the latter's strength, the United States steadily enforced economic measures along a line which would meet any situation created by a move on the part of Japan. For instance:

1. On June 12, 76 American army pilots left San Francisco for the Philippines.
2. The families of the Army and Navy men stationed in the Philippines completed their evacuation by the end of May.
3. Various vessels belonging to the Asiatic Fleet were repainted a dark grey.

Regarding the friendly entry of the Japanese into French Indo-China, the authorities of the American Government made a one sided statement to the effect that such an act on the part of Japan would threaten the rights of the Anglo-American nations in the western Pacific area in the future. At the same time, advancing a step further in its efforts to bring Japan to submission without fighting, it proclaimed on July 25 the well-known measure of freezing all Japanese assets in the United States. Also, after announcing the incorporation of the Philippine Army and Navy into those of the United States, a part of the Asiatic Fleet and air units made a demonstration maneuver in the seas south of the Philippine Islands.

Moreover, the American newspapers began to contend, without exception, that the United States should abandon its past lukewarm policies towards Japan and instead take firm measures. It was rumored that Chief of the U.S. Naval Operations Turner declared that "according to the demands of the situation, the United States should not refuse to risk the outbreak of hostilities with Japan even with the existing fighting power." In short, due to the Japanese entry into French Indo China, the Japanese-American relationship was faced by a situation only a step removed from an actual economic rupture.

The American militaristic activities during July consisted of the following:

1. The chairman of the House Naval Committee declared that all facilities at the required bases in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans must be completed by July, 1942.
2. On August 1, the Midway Air Unit was inaugurated. The Johnston and the Palmyra Air Units were inaugurated on August 15.
3. Mines were laid at the entrances of San Francisco, Pearl Harbor and Manila.
4. On July 28 an addendum budget bill for $8,063,000,000 was passed by the House of Representatives to be used for increasing the strength of the Army and for equipping naval vessels and aircraft.

3. Activities of American Warships In the West Pacific

It was quite clear that the American Asiatic Fleet kept a watch over the movements of Japanese warships and transports after the Japanese occupation of French Indo-China, as proved by the battleships Houston appearing in the vicinity of Karenko. It was also confirmed that the same battleship continued its activities in the eastern seas. The class-A cruisers Sou hampton and Salt Lake City made an unexpected visit to Brisbane, Australia, after which they were seen cruising in the seas adjacent to Sydney.

The fact that the unfriendly attitude of the American public towards Japan did not change even slightly for the better was due to their overwhelming conviction that the latter would submit without making stand and that even if Japan should challenge the United States, it would go down in defeat in a very short time. The opinion that a war with Japan was unavoidable was held by 51 per cent of the Americans in July which, however, increased to 70 per cent by September.

The greater part of the American war preparations during September consisted of strengthening the military power in the Philippines, as follows:

1. The arrival in Manila on September 17 of a 10,000-ton class-B cruiser. The St. Louis, another cruiser of the same class, had arrived in Manila on the 13th, and was already cruising the Far East seas. It was evident that this transfer was in preparation for an outbreak of war, the vessels to be used for reconnoitering the movements of Japanese warships and transports and also in transporting men and materials for the navy in the Philippines.
2. The arrival in Manila on July 17 of about 200 seamen on a naval transport.
3. The arrival of a battalion of war tanks in Manila on the S.S. President Coolidge.
4. Inauguration of the Dutch Harbor air units on September 1.
5. Concrete plans for the organization of a battleship fighting unit composed of the North Carolina, Washington, and the South Dakota, which would be the mainstay of the Pacific Fleet.
6. The recall to the Pacific Fleet of a battleship and a class-A cruiser which had been ordered to the Atlantic Ocean.
7. Launching of the battleship "Massachusetts (35,000 tons) on September 23 (half a year ahead of schedule). Situation in the construction of the new type battleship:
   - U.S.N. Washington, completed
   - U.S.N. North Carolina, „
   - U.S.N. South Dakota, launched
   - U.S.N. Massachusetts, „
   - U.S.N. Alabama, launching expected during 1941
   - U.S.N. Indiana, launching expected during 1941
8. Organization of landing units.

It was certain that even though these units were attached to the Atlantic Fleet, they would be used in the Pacific in case of emergency.

The strained Japan-American relationship was left to follow its course and the state of commercial rupture continued between the two nations. It was then that the Secretary of Navy, Colonel Knox, began to give word to the unavoidability of a Japanese-American clash if existing conditions continued. The reason for the Japanese-American negotiations not being abandoned at once by America lay not in a softening of its attitude toward Japan but in order to gain time.

With the passage of time, the Japanese-American relations became more and more strained until it reached a stage never before been touched by the two nations. Along with the continuation of diplomatic negotiations, the United States began serious preparations for a war with Japan, such as the strengthening of the Army, Navy and Air forces in the Far East, the patroling of certain areas as well as the withdrawal of its marines and river gunboats stationed in China and the members of the American Embassy in Peking. It also frantically endeavored to form and strengthen the encirclement of Japan.

In spite of the fact that the Japanese-American negotiation was continued, the attitude of the United States toward Japan became steadily hostile. On November 11, the Secretary of Navy, Colonel Knox, even went as far as to make a challenging speech to the following effect: "The United States cannot overlook any longer the Japanese infringement upon American rights and interests. It is now up to the United States to make up its mind." There was also the Senator who boasted that there was no reason to fear the Japanese Navy as the United States Navy could destroy it within two weeks. The American war preparations against Japan were now complete.

Against this critical situation between the two nations, the United States took the following measures in its preparation for war with Japan:

1. The withdrawal of American marines from China. On November 7, the President declared that the United States was prepared to withdraw its marines from China, and that American marines in Shanghai should withdraw to Manila by December 2.
2. The withdrawal of gunboats. All American gunboats except three (Tutuila, Wake and Mindanao) were to be withdrawn from Shanghai by December 29.
3. The strengthening of military power in the Far East. Increase of military strength in the Philippines area up to the end of November:

Submarines:
: 30 (24 being new type ships)

Class-A cruisers:
: 1 or 2 besides the flagship Houston

Aircraft:
: Army bombers about 50
: Fighters „ 100
: Navy planes „ 100

An army of about 45,000 men
A battalion of tanks.

4. Battleship Indiana, 35,000 tons, launched on December 21.
5. Incorporation of Coast Guard garrisons with the Navy.
6. Organization of a mixed unit of Army and Navy men to stand ready for operations in the Far East.
7. The number of students at West Point was increased to 3,110, and a shortening of their graduation by one year contemplated.

The disposition of the military strength in Hawaii just before the outbreak of the war was as follows:

Battleships	8
Class-A cruisers	2
Class-B cruisers	10
Aircraft carriers	2
Destroyers	55
Submarines	25
Other ships	30
Bombers	130
Airships	110
Fighters	150
Other planes	220
Marines	2,500
Army	40,000

As can be seen from the foregoing, on one hand the United States was approaching a war in the Atlantic Ocean as the armory of the anti-Axis nations, and on the other hand it was endeavoring to rise up as the greatest combatant of the democratic camp in the Pacific Ocean.

In spite of its boasts of completion of preparation for war with Japan, without the slightest doubt it was trying to substantiate and advance its armaments and war preparations in the Pacific area in order to avoid simultaneous operations on two fronts. Therefore, the time allowed to elapse during the adjustment of the international relations between the two nations was by no means a manifestation of sincerity on the part of the United States, but it was done in order to gain time to prepare for an offensive in the Atlantic Ocean.

In short, while threatening the life-line of Japan by means of a high economic pressure, the United States intended to further strengthen its armaments and perfect its war preparations, thereby causing Japan to lose valuable time and gradually to fall into a state of impoverishment. And when its own armaments and preparations for a war with Japan were completed, it was the plan to bring Imperial Japan to its knees without striking a blow.

We, the 100,000,000 people of Japan, must never forget this fact. Unless we fight with this in mind, and with an unshakable determination, there is only complete destruction in store for us.

(The End)

Political Offensive Frustrates Enemies

(Continued from Page 4)

istrative authority of the Chinese Republic.

Can't Deceive People

In frantic efforts to save its face, Chungking raised every conceivable criticism against the Nanking Government but, even so, it failed very naturally to prevent the Chinese under its control from seeing the sovereignty of China for which they have struggled for many years past being restored to the National Government at Nanking through the good offices of Japan. With the restoration of Chinese sovereign rights being so dramatically realized by Nanking, Chungking which has lost its authority after six years of successive military setbacks, now cannot but admit its loss of casus belli in its continued resistance against Japan.

No matter what sort of propaganda it may be concocting, the resistance faction in Chungking cannot possibly ignore the strange atmosphere that prevailed in the Chiang capital following the fall of Singapore and the occupation of Burma by the Imperial Forces. Did not Chungking feel a strange excitement when they heard that the Japanese, their fellow Asiatics, shattered Singapore, Britain's bulwark of aggression in East Asia, and that the Rising Sun flew in Burma, a region neighboring Britain's treasure-house, India? It would do well for Chungking leaders to ponder again over the fact that following these military accomplishments of Japan, streets in Chungking were haunted all through the night by haggard, silent people of Chungking who have reason for remorse.

While Japan is steadily realizing what the late Dr. Sun had expected of her, Chungking remains under the domination of Chiang Kai-shek and his clique continuing futile resistance against Japan. These traitors to Asia's cause are laboring under the empty anticipation that the Anglo-Americans will win ultimate victory.

(To Be Concluded)

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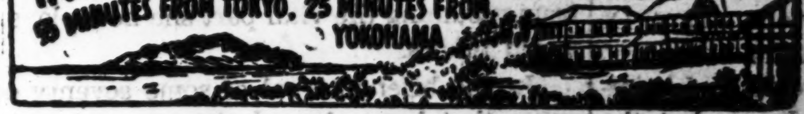

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TOKYO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1943

The Soaring Axis Stocks

The Axis stocks continue to soar. With the war moving with breathtaking swiftness toward its most crucial, decisive phases, the enemy leaders have begun to voice warnings with increasing vehemence.

No longer able to hide fully the facts surrounding the war situation, fearful of the disastrous effect, the shock, that must inevitably come as the result of the tremendous losses in store for the anti-Axis forces in the future, the British and American officials have started to tell at least a part of the truth. Alarmed by the growing signs that the anti-Axis peoples are already tired of war and wishfully hoping for its early end, the enemy authorities have begun to tear away the veil which has heretofore been hung so carefully in front of the Anglo-American public, revealing the grim realities of the situation.

One of those to give the American people a glimpse into the future is Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, who warned the Americans of the growing power of the Axis nations for the second time in a week on October 5. Cautioning his people against underestimating Japan's fighting strength, Patterson reiterated that the war in the Pacific would be "a long, hard, drawn-out struggle." He repeated that geographical factors strengthen Japan's position and added that those factors also protect Tokyo from effective bombing. Of course Patterson could not tell the Americans in so many words that they would find it impossible to win victory over Japan, but the danger of this eventuality is fully implied in his statements. His warning of the difficulties of the fighting in the Pacific sector testifies to the grave concern felt by all thinking Americans regarding the future of the war in this sector.

Fully as noteworthy are Patterson's statements regarding the fighting power of Germany. The Undersecretary of War asserted that Germany in this year alone raised or re-equipped over sixty divisions, adding: "That doesn't sound like the enemy was beaten." He declared that Germany's industrial strength was still high despite the Anglo-American bombings, pointing out that "Germany constantly produces new weapons." He revealed that the new German rocket gun weighs under one ton and possesses fire power equal to six field howitzers, that the sixty ton "Tiger" tanks are appearing on the battlefields in increasing numbers, and that Germany is constantly experimenting on new mechanical devices to prevent bombings.

Patterson also touched upon one factor of warfare which has been a constant source of trouble for the anti-Axis Powers. Unconsciously he drew a striking parallel between the increasing labor shortage being felt in both Britain and the United States and the effective meeting of the labor problem by the Axis. He declared that Germany is at present able to meet all manpower requirements despite her 300 divisions in the field because Germany has all of Europe behind her, with 35 million workers employed in war industries for Germany as compared to 23 million at the beginning of the war.

In the sphere of military operations, Patterson was quick to note that the German withdrawal tactics are systematically arranged and "orderly". And it is significant that the Undersecretary should have warned: "The day will soon arrive when the United Nations' forces reach the lines where the Germans are determined to stand. That means fighting of the hardest kind. We see many officers just returned from the fighting fronts, and they tell us that the spirit of the German troops is high; veterans still possess arrogant faith in their ability to halt any Allied attack." What Patterson says is true; the anti-Axis forces will find themselves attempting futilely to break through impregnable defenses manned by Axis forces fully confident of their ability to blast any and all Anglo-American attacks. The confidence of the German veterans, noticed even by the enemy officers, is silent reassuring evidence of the power of the Reich legions, for these veterans have experienced the best that the enemy has had to offer and are ready to match that with more, a great deal more—when the time comes.

With Japan standing like a mighty bulwark against Anglo-American aggression in the East and Germany sturdily braced within her Grand Fortress of Europe, it is no wonder that the Axis stocks are going up, while those of the Anglo-American enemy continue to slip steadily down into oblivion.

An Authentic National History

Compilation of a complete and authentic record of Japan's long and glorious history from the time the Japanese Empire was founded more than 2,600 years ago, right up to the present day, decided on recently by the Government, has been entrusted to a specially appointed committee headed by Minister of Education Viscount Nagakage Okabe. Involving as it does the most painstaking research to ensure accuracy in every detail, the work is not expected to be completed within less than fifteen years. That such a vast undertaking as the first comprehensive history of this country to be undertaken officially since the Kojiki and Nihon Shoki were compiled over a thousand years ago, should be launched in the very midst of the colossal struggle now raging lends it added significance.

The national histories of Britain and other European Powers record successive waves of conquest and long struggles between various heterogeneous units for supremacy before even relative unification could be achieved either through the ultimate predominance of one of the component parts, or final fusion between the conflicting groups. Moreover, only after attaining at least some degree of unity were these Powers able to expand and make their weight felt in international affairs. Japan, however, unlike these Western Powers, has been a completely unified, homogeneous and unconquered nation since the first remote days of her recorded history when the Japanese Empire was founded by Jimmu Tenno.

An island Power in a remote corner of East Asia, only Japan's geographical position kept her, during the two and a half milleniums in which her civilization developed undisturbed from assuming the vital part she now plays in world affairs.

In the brief interval of some seventy odd years that have elapsed since the Meiji Restoration, when improved communications, reducing the Pacific's broad expanse, brought Japan into the main current of world intercourse, fast and spectacular progress has been made. In one bound, unprecedented in world annals, Japan rose from isolation to her present position as one of the world's greatest Powers. Indeed, so astounding was Japan's swift rise that it is regarded as one of the wonders of the age.

If, however, we enquire into the cause behind Japan's brilliant achievement, the inescapable conclusion is that the seeming miracle is attributable solely to that indivisible national unity which has remained unshaken and unshakable under the benevolent rule of succeeding Sovereigns of a sacred lineage continuing unbroken through the ages.

Shortsighted Westerners, blinded by a totally unwarranted superiority complex, have preferred to ascribe Japan's swift progress after the Meiji era and her present international greatness to the importation of Western civilization. This, however, is a more than prejudiced, superficial observation. Other Oriental nations were, to their bitter misfortune, brought into contact with the West long before Japan, but Western civilization brought them nothing but disruption and decay, certainly not progress. True, Japan received considerable stimulus from impact with the West. But the stimulus was communicated only through the national awakening to Japan's predestined role in international affairs, and the resolute determination to withstand undivided the disrupting influences and aggressive aims of the Occidental Powers. Without the solid unity of the Japanese people in one coherent whole, immune to external disruptive agencies, combined with the inherent capacity of the nation to expand, Japan's unrivalled progress must have been impossible.

At no time in Japan's long history, moreover, has her genius been dormant or her civilization stagnant. Every branch of industry, political activities, culture, civil and military arts was actively fostered throughout the twenty-five centuries preceding the Meiji era, attaining in many cases levels not reached elsewhere. All that Japan has achieved in modern times is but the flowering of the national vitality nurtured uninterrupted during those 2,600 odd years.

At this time, therefore, when Japan is engaged in a crusade to redeem Asia from bondage at last and to create a New World Order based on justice and harmony, the compilation of a complete authentic history of this country from the time of its founding up to the present day will fill a long felt need.

Linking Japan's long past with the recent years of her international progress in the face of relentless obstruction, and relating these to the world-wide significance of the present sacred campaign to liberate the oppressed races of Asia, this history cannot but serve to clarify Japan's selfless devotion to the cause of ultimate world peace and the welfare of humanity, and vindicate this country's true position in world affairs.

JAPAN'S POLITICAL OFFENSIVE IN ASIA FRUSTRATES ENEMIES

Knocks the Bottom Out of Foe's Sinister Plans—Co-Prosperity Project Nears Completion

(From The Toa)

Part I

While the liberation and construction of Greater East Asia which are the objectives of the War of Greater East Asia are progressing smoothly, the Anglo-American Powers are in a constant state of irritation, frantically trying to end the war in a short period.

Under such circumstances, New China started her onward march as a truly independent country on January 9 this year, when Japan following her consistent efforts to restore power and sovereignty to the Chinese people, announced the surrender of her extraterritorial rights in China and the retrocession of her concessions, together with other countries concerned. July 31 saw the completion of the main part of the grand task of restroing sovereignty to China which the Chinese people had strived to realize for many years past. Moreover, with the actual retrocession of the International Settlement at Shanghai on August 1, China has been freed from foreign concessions forever.

Burma Reborn

Meanwhile, Burma emerged as an independent nation on August 1. Her rebirth was cheered by all the member States of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Prior to this, an agreement was reached relative to the incorporation into Thai territory of two Shan States and four Malai regions. The event was of great significance to Thailand as their incorporation had been a long-cherished desire of the Thai people.

The Indonesians have been allowed to participate in administration to a greater extent and the Philippines is expecting its freedom to be realized very shortly while India which has consistently struggled for independence for many years past has been guaranteed assistance by Japan. The great Indian patriot, Subhas C. Bose, who suddenly appeared in Tokyo some time ago, proceeded to Shonan and is at present making preparations for an armed march into his country with the Indian National Army he has organized. Moreover, he has established the Provisional Indian Government, which has given a strong impetus to the progressive Indian patriots.

Under such circumstances, the groundwork for the liberation and construction of Greater East Asia is nearing completion. The work will naturally be accompanied by many difficulties and, as such, must be pushed not by idealistic methods but by practical means. What is to be done in the future is, needless to say, to replenish what has been done so far.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia groaned under the influences of the United States and Britain and their will-power almost blunted. Deep in their hearts, however, was a fiery will to liberate themselves from Anglo-American fetters of oppression and exploitation and their struggle for freedom was vigorous though in vain. In China, there was the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen who expounded the Principle of Great Asia which was aimed at ousting British influence from Greater East Asia, while in the Philippines, there appeared many patriots including Jose Rizal, Emilio Aguinaldo, General Artemio Ricarte and Ramos who led armed revolts to free the Philippines.

Burma has been the stage of constant and repeated anti-British rebellions. Indonesians often rose in revolt against the Dutch oppressors and India was the scene of resolute struggle of the National Congress leaders. Thailand's movement for restoring lost territory resulted in its successful struggle with French Indo-China.

During the course of these historical developments, the will-power of the Asiatic peoples to fight against the Anglo-Saxons was being strengthened. In view of such a trend, the United States and Britain used to launch constant offensives, semi-military, political, economic and cultural, against East Asia to forestall the awakening of the peoples in this region. They also tried hard to nip in the bud the rise of a Power in this area which would stimulate the confidence and resolution of Asiatic peoples.

Japan, Defender of Asia

Japan naturally had to struggle against these oppressors. The Anglo-Saxons, intent on making Japan subservient to them, tried to colonize various areas in East Asia, to cut off relations between Japan and these areas and to make China hostile against this country. These attempts resulted in the betrayal to Asia's cause of Chiang Kai-shek's regime which is acting as a tool of the Anglo-American Powers.

These machinations aimed at checking the rise of Greater East Asia culminated in the outbreak of the China Affair, through the course of which the Anglo-Saxons have left nothing undone to weaken Japan. Having no alternative, Japan rose in arms with her destiny at stake. The War of Greater East Asia was launched to defend Asia's right to self-existence and for positively liberating and constructing a new Greater East Asia.

Japan's objective has never been to dominate the region of East Asia for her own selfish ends. This is amply attested to by the various political measures Japan is currently translating into realization in this area. The present gigantic warfare fought against the strong enemies, Britain and America, naturally calls for a solid unity among the regions within Greater East Asia. Moreover, the common destiny of East Asiatic peoples requires a rational new structure of mutual assistance which will serve to unify the historic desires of these respective peoples and to provide fulfilment to these national desires in the postwar world. This structure is none other than the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Influences Wiped Out

The series of brilliant victories achieved by the Japanese Armed Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have wiped out militarily the Anglo-American influences from Greater East Asia. This means that the first stage for the emancipation of Greater East Asia has been completed. At present Japan's object is to secure the liberated areas from the enemy and simultaneously to push the grand construction work, politically, economically and culturally. These two kinds of endeavor, military and administrative, must be carried on with equal enthusiasm for herein lies victory, and, again, military success is a prerequisite to the emancipation of East Asiatic peoples and the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

For this reason, the war must be the supreme concern for the one billion people of Greater East Asia, and they must cooperate unstintingly and unconditionally with Japan, their leader in this gargantuan enterprise. It must be borne in mind that should the present golden chance be missed, the historic desires of the Asiatics for liberation, will never be fulfilled.

In response to the desires of the one billion people of Asia, Japan, following the ousting of enemy influences from East Asia, has started political construction, a groundwork for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This scheme has so far been materialized in the form of the restoration of sovereignty to China, independence of Burma, acquisition by Thailand of her lost territory and the preparation for Philippine independence.

First Step Toward Liberation

These political developments have marked the first step toward the political liberation of Greater East Asia. The war must hereafter be fought with the united efforts of all the peoples and races of East Asia rallying around their leader, Japan.

The political developments, in the meantime, have caused an extraordinary shock to the enemy. When Japan agreed with the Nanking Government to restore concessions in China and relinquish extraterritorial rights, America and Britain hurriedly made similar arrangements with Chungking. Availing themselves of the fact that their concessions are all in Japan-occupied areas and are naturally unavailable to them, the Anglo-Saxons attempted to make the most of the agreement to win Chungking's favors while they themselves lost virtually nothing.

All they could do, however, was to try to convince the world, by their usual sinister propaganda, that by returning the concessions, Japan intended to make the whole of China her exclusive concession or that she surrendered them because she had become too weak. This malicious propaganda, however, was completely blasted by the actual steps Japan has taken for the benefit of China. Japan actually returned her concessions to China and accorded every help to the Nanking Government so as to authorize it as the legitimate admin-

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Keichu the Scholar-Monk

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part III

What was the oracle revealed to him at the crucial moment when Keichu stood, as it were between this world and the next? It is part of his interior life which we can never penetrate, or can at the most only theorize about. Judging from the sequel of his later story, we may surmise that when he knew he had survived his desperate attempt to end life, he realized its transcendent, if inexplicable, importance, and resolved to make the most of it, come what might. He had imagined that he had seen enough of life, but now he knew with a pang of contrition that he had yet to live and learn.

Keichu resumed his pilgrimage, and after more wanderings from temple to temple, he was heading inevitably toward Mt. Koya, the only place he knew this side of heaven where he might settle, if settle he might. He was welcomed back, of course, by his former teachers and associates, and once more gave himself up to the regular routine of scriptural studies and devotional practices. He had not been long in Mt. Koya before he was honored with the sacramental "Bosatsu-kai," that is, he received at the hands of a patriarch the solemn rites of initiation into apostleship, and was, before the age of 30, one of the most reverenced figures in the tonsured community of Mt. Koya.

Changed Mt. Koya

The most notable fact about this part of Keichu's life, however, was that his second experience of life on Koya was not a happy one spiritually. Many tanka written about this time breathe a melancholy strain of deep disappointment, even righteous resentment, at the prevailing moral tendencies among his fellow bonzes. Something of the "worldly wind" was blowing here as elsewhere. There was a noticeable moral laxity here; a looseness of manners; even such unseemly vice prevailing as he thought was confined to a wicked Babylon like Osaka. Some of the supposedly pious inmates of "holy" hermitages and their visitors coming up from below struck him as differing not very much from the sinful ones of the world. Had Mt. Koya gone wrong during his absence of a few years, or had his eyes been opened during his sojourn in the city, so that he now saw what his own self of the other day had failed to see?

Keichu was now writing severe-toned verses, some of them quite sarcastic, reprimanding, even caricaturing, his fellow bonzes, clearly on the downward paths to purgatory. He wondered "how the denizens of Koya may view the mountain which, if looked up from below, does appear so sublimely high and virtuous"; "Koya San is not to be called a mountain since it is no longer a place of refuge from sins and worldliness," and he advised a certain friend "to make haste and go to paradise," which he could easily do by one very simple step (suicide), if he found this mountain too irksome a place to live in. Many other poems are in the same tone of withering disenchantment.

Struggle for Existence

One significant tanka, however, bespoke the inner struggle of his mind concerning how to live in a material sense. "Now on the verge of thirty," he wrote, "I see no way to raise the faintest smoke from my humble oven." This verse proves that he was getting on to thirty, that is, about 28 or 29 years old, when, Keichu, disillusioned with the way of life on Koya, looked about himself to see how he might pick up his living, once he departed from it, to live in the world again.

It is the kind of problem which taxes every self-questioning young man on the point of "beginning life" on his own, especially if he happens to have some strong view about his aim in the world or the meaning of human life in general. If he has wealth, he is incommoded by ties of blood or claims of caste. He may be free from the incubus of domestic relations, then he has to earn his living and so cast his lot in an uncongenial environment, perhaps more trying than death itself. The great majority of the men of this world, however, are unthinking and haphazard livers, content to do whatever comes to hand, so that they may somehow exist for the day, leaving each tomorrow to take care of itself. But when a man, as in the case of Keichu, looks about him conscientiously for a mode of existence after his heart, he is apt to find a general conspiracy of denial against his design. At Ikutama he had found a condition of life intolerable to his sense of morality; he had fled it to wander from temple to temple till he had returned to Mt. Koya to find it to have been the most insufferable place under the sun.

New Life Begun

Keichu was not quite thirty years old when he came down Mt. Koya once more and settled in a humble cottage in a small rustic village called Kui in the province of Izumi. It was a very poor, but free, untrammelled life that he now lead—that of a lay priest, so to speak, unattached to any temple or monastery, yet carrying on the devotional life of a titled ecclesiastic, who passed his days in his favorite classical studies and often performed mass and other religious services at the request of villagers. His fame spread far and wide as an eccentric but learned bonze, and many a person came or sent his children to his hut to receive instructions in the art of reading and calligraphy, especially in that of tanka-composing and in the study of native classics which was fast gaining favor among the more affluent classes all over the country.

(To Be Continued)

BURMA FORTUNATE IN HAVING BA MAW AS LEADER OF NATION

Country Exported Much of Its Rich Mineral Resources In Prewar Days—Finances Sound

By HYOGORO SAKURAI
(From the Hoso)

Fifty years have elapsed since Burma lost its independence to Britain. To be precise, it is one hundred and twenty years since lower Burma was wrested from her and with the loss of upper Burma, it is 50 years since all of Burma was reduced to a colonial dependency and placed under the domination of Britain.

To reflect back into the immediate past, it was on March 8 last year that our Forces swept British influence before its mighty advance and entered Rangoon, the capital of Burma. Since that eventful occasion when the Armed Forces of Japan crossed the Thai-Burmese border, a year and a half have elapsed.

Yet, today, Burma has restored the beauty of its Oriental Burmese heritage by cleansing and rectifying all vestiges of British characteristics from its political, social and economic aspects of national life which were stained and warped by British influence.

It is indeed a matter of hearty congratulations to witness the emancipation and the rejuvenation of Burma which, forging ahead as a powerful member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, has embarked on its aim of contributing its share to Greater East Asia and for a new world order.

Boon For All

This is not alone a boon for Burma but is a completion of an important pillar in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere so that, I believe, it is a great benefit indeed for the entire sphere.

The independence of Burma is not simply an event outstanding in the history of the Orient but also of the Twentieth Century. As such it would have been difficult of realization if it had not the basis and the background for such a development.

Frankly speaking, there were two fundamental points which loomed in the background of Burma's realization of independence, namely the fact that it had its basis on Japan's fundamental policy regarding Greater East Asia and secondly, the fact that Burma possessed many noteworthy prerequisites and the essence of an independent nation.

Japan's fundamental policy regarding Greater East Asia is the ideal of Hakko Ichiu, an aim to knit a co-prosperity sphere with morality and love. As is well known the manifestation of that spirit is the New China Policy, the present independence of Burma and the coming independence of the Philippines and the participation in administration by the Javanese.

Accelerated Independence

It is needless to point out that this lofty policy of Japan constituted a compelling cause for the acceleration of Burma's independence. However, given such an important element by Japan, Burma's independence would have been difficult of realization if Burma itself lacked the essentials of an independent status.

Fortunately, Burma possessed the essence of independence in many respects. Moreover, her attitude toward Japan was replete with trust and cooperation, so much so that, I believe, her independence saw early materialization.

Among the essentials of independence is firstly, that of territory of which Burma possesses a land area of 700,000 square kilometers which is comparable to all of Japan including Taiwan and Chosen. Burma's territory, therefore is not at all cramped.

With regard to the second requisite, history and that of race, it can be pointed out that Burma possesses a history dating back some 2,600 years. Even eliminating the period of the British invasion Burma has a history of 2,500 years during which time dynasties changed on eight occasions. Thus, a firm independent State for the Burmans had been formed.

Are Brave People

The Burmans especially prize martial arts, are characteristically brave and are known to have utilized soldiers of the neighboring land. Having, it is said, a pride in the strength of their own race, it can be seen that this self-esteem is one reason why they like the Japanese who themselves are strong in arms.

That the Burmese race, who across the centuries lived compactly in the valley of the Irrawaddy and Sittang Rivers and were trained in social living as well as in political communion as is deducible from its history, should give birth to a surging spirit of independence today cannot be said to have been an accident.

In territory, history and racial homogeneity, therefore, it can be seen that Burma has full qualifications for independence. Aside from these characteristics, in the field of economic basis for independence Burma is well endowed. Her resources are exceedingly bountiful in quantity as well as in variety.

Rice in Resources

The primary resource is rice. Domestic demand for rice is met by one-third of the total production so that Burma is fortunate enough as to be able to export the two-third balance. Burma also has the distinction of producing 70 per cent of the world production of teak, and that of an excellent quality. Her exports in this material prior to the outbreak of war amounted almost to ¥100,000,000.

In mineral reserves, moreover, she has lead, oil, zinc, copper, nickel cobalt, tin, tungsten and other metals most of which are found in the Shan States. It is a part of the great mineral reserve zone of Asia covering Yunnan, northern French Indo-China and Canton. This untapped virgin metal reserve is potent with a brilliant future.

Aside from this, Burma is so rich in agricultural products such as flowers, beans, peanuts, sesame, as well as in mineral products that her bounty is innumerable.

Burma's rich resources are inflected in her international trade. She exported 550,000,000 rupees and imported 240,000,000 rupees. Although most of it went to England, in terms of the Japanese yen prior to the war, Burma exhibited her economic potentiality to the tune of ¥400,000,000 in total trade transactions.

Finance Sound

With her finance based solidly on such an economic foundation, Burma's national economy always remained in the black, aside from the one year just prior to the war. The toughness and elasticity of her economy is extolled, moreover, by the fact that during that time she shouldered the burden of 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 rupees of military disbursements for the British army in India.

It can be seen, therefore, that the priceless attributes of independence were present, enabling the early realization of that event.

The Burman's feelings of affection for the Japanese is universally known. Among the many reasons for a relationship, I believe, I can point out three which stand out in my mind.

The first reason can be found in the mental reaction from the antipathy against the marked discrimination by the British; secondly, the friendliness springing from a Buddhist training of faith; and thirdly, the racial blood ties of the Burmans.

Although the past year and a half of Japanese-Burmese relations proceeded in an exceedingly smooth manner, it is sincerely hoped that with the present independence of Burma the friendly relations will henceforth go on apace, ever deepening in intercourse as true brothers of the same family.

Ba Maw Leads Nation

Lastly, I believe that Dr. Ba Maw, who has assumed the post of distinction as the Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma upon its independence, was the man destined to join hands with Japan for he was the personage who prophesized that "The light will come from the East."

I remember that it was on May 18 of last year that Dr. Ba Maw arrived at our Army Headquarters where I had the opportunity of meeting him.

It is a matter of profound congratulation that reborn Burma has been able to have such a brilliant representative in Dr. Ba Maw for he fully possesses the timber capable of shouldering the responsibilities of the new Burma, magnanimous, learned, wise and intelligent that he is and an outstanding personality of Burma.

THE COMING OF AUTUMN

By WANG AN SHIH

North of the river the chill in the air
Gives warning that autumn is nigh.
Great billowing gray clouds at evening
Hang heavy with rain in the sky.
Hill and valley lie black in the shadows,
Save where in the sunset's last gleam.
The yellow road winds o'er the meadow,
And a sail slowly drifts down stream.